Sponsored Schemes on Crops Development which include a component on sceed production/distribution, which arc boing implemented in the State as per details enclosed as Statement *(see* below) including a transport Subsidy Scheme for Seeds.

(c) and (d) Bihar has been included in various crop production schemes, whenever the crop concerned is widely grown in Bihar.

Statement

Details of the Schemes In Bihar and North Eastern Sates

S.No	Scheme	State
1.	Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)	Bihar, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.
2.	National Fulses Development Project (NPDF)	Bihar, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya and Nagaland
3.	Intergrated Production for Rice Development (IPRD)	North Eastern Parts, Sikkim and Bihar
4.	Special Food Production Programme (SEPP) for Maize & Millet	Bihar
5.	Special Food Produiction Programme (SEPP) for Wheat	Bihar
6.	Transport Subsidy Scheme on Seeds (through National Seeds Corporation/ State Farms Corporation of India).	North Eastern State, including Sikkim

List of Organic Farmers

2827. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled an uptodate list of Organic farmers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have decided to promote agriculture on the basis of Low Input Sustainable Agriculture as in USA in view of high costs of agro-chemicals and censor ill effects both to environment and ecology, and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government would make R&D Investments to promote organic farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The present average National consumption of about 71 Kgs. chemical nutrients per ha. is quite low as cenpared to various other countries. This level of fertilizer consumption is - not considered injurious to environment and ecology. The Government promotes the intergrated and balanced use of fertilizer so that organic and inorganic sources of nutrients are available for improved soil fertility.

(c) Government is implementing through the Indian Council of Agricultural Reseach, coordinated projects in a numbr of States, on recycling of farm and city wastes as sources of nutrients. Use of green manures is also being popularised. These alone, however, do not meet the requirement of high yielding varieties of

crops. Hence all possible sources of nutrients including chemical fertilizers are propagated.

Import of Agricultural Commodities

2828. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the so-called Green and white Revolutions carious agricultural commodities continue to be imported and; if so, the details of these imports year-wise, during the last three years indicating total funds paid in hard currency; and

(b) whether Government would revamp the ICAR, National Dairy Development Board and other commodity Boards which have miserably failed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Remarkable self reliance has been achieved in foodgrains and dairy products due to Green Revolution and White Revolution in the country. The foodgrain production increased from 82.02 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 176.23 million tonnes during 1990-91. The Production of milk went up from 20.0 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 53.7 million tonnes during 1990-91.

Some agricultural commodities are however, imported to maintain balance between supply and demand. A statement giving details of major agricultural commodities imported during last three years is enclosed *(See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Import (Quantity and value) of Agricultural Commodities During 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)
(Value in Rs. crores)

Commodity	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Wheat	39.65	21.42	62.60	22.27	—	—
2. Rice	544.48	282.91	66.04	39.18	12.12	10.94
3. Other Cereals	94.87	23.50	1.40	0.35	1.86	0.42
4. Cereal Preparation	82.21	50.30	178.28	120.49	129.17	129.64
5. Milk and Cream	20.17	56.83	1.06	3.66	2.05	8.07
6. Cashew nuts	57.17	76.66	82.64	134.00	106.32	266.43
7. Fruits & Nuts excluding cashew nuts	—	89.74	—	106.09	—	103.52
8. Sugar	134.33	97.07	12.00	9.29	1.03	0.50
9. Oil Seeds	—	3.42	—	4.92	—	10.51
10. Pulses	428.90	227.90	1273.43	481.17	310.60	254.24
11. Vegetable oils fixed (edible)	291.98	210.86	525.82	325.79	200.16	240.08

Source:— Directorate General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.